



OFFICE *of the* ATTORNEY GENERAL  
GREG ABBOTT

October 14, 2003

Mr. John Steiner  
Division Chief  
City of Austin Law Department  
P.O. Box 1546  
Austin, Texas 78767-1546

OR2003-7286

Dear Mr. Steiner:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 189391.

The City of Austin (the "city") received a request for "records from the last 2 years of auctions" held in the city, including status reports on the auctions, merchandise sold, purchase price, and information regarding buyers. You state that some responsive information has been or will be released to the requestor. You claim that some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.130 of the Government Code. While you also indicate that the submitted information may be excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.110 of the Government Code, the city takes no position as to whether the requested information is so excepted. Rather, you state, and provide documentation showing, that you notified the interested third party, Gaston & Sheehan Auctioneers, Inc. ("Gaston"), whose proprietary interests may be implicated by the request, of the request for information. See Gov't Code § 552.305 (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); see also Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (determining that statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in Public Information Act ("Act") in certain circumstances). We have considered all exceptions claimed and have reviewed the submitted information.

Gaston claims that some of its information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.104. Section 552.104 states that information is excepted from required public disclosure if release of the information would give advantage to a competitor or bidder. However, the purpose of this exception is to protect the interests of a governmental body usually in competitive bidding situations. See Open Records Decision No. 592 (1991). Section 552.104 is not designed to protect the interests of private parties that submit information to a governmental body. See *id.* at 8-9. Therefore, we do not consider Gaston's claim under section 552.104, and because the city does not contend that the requested information is excepted under section 552.104, none of it may be withheld on this basis.

Gaston also claims that portions of the submitted information are excepted from required public disclosure under section 552.110 of the Government Code. This exception protects the proprietary interests of private parties by excepting from disclosure two types of information: (1) "[a] trade secret obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision," and (2) "[c]ommercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained[.]" Gov't Code § 552.110(a)-(b).

The Texas Supreme Court has adopted the definition of a "trade secret" from section 757 of the Restatement of Torts, which holds a "trade secret" to be

any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is used in one's business, and which gives him an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. It may be a formula for a chemical compound, a process of manufacturing, treating or preserving materials, a pattern for a machine or other device, or a list of customers. *It differs from other secret information in a business . . . in that it is not simply information as to a single or ephemeral event in the conduct of the business . . . . A trade secret is a process or device for continuous use in the operation of the business . . . . [It may] relate to the sale of goods or to other operations in the business, such as a code for determining discounts, rebates or other concessions in a price list or catalogue, or a list of specialized customers, or a method of bookkeeping or other office management.*

RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939) (emphasis added); see also *Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763, 776 (Tex. 1958), *cert. denied*, 358 U.S. 898 (1958). If the governmental body takes no position on the application of the "trade secrets" component of section 552.110 to the information at issue, this office will accept a private person's claim for exception as valid under that component if that person establishes a *prima facie* case

for the exception and no one submits an argument that rebuts the claim as a matter of law.<sup>1</sup> See Open Records Decision No. 552 at 5 (1990). However, we cannot conclude that section 552.110(a) is applicable unless it has been shown that the information meets the definition of a trade secret and the necessary factors have been demonstrated to establish a trade secret claim. Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983).

Section 552.110(b) requires a specific factual or evidentiary showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the information at issue. *National Parks & Conservation Ass'n v. Morton*, 498 F.2d 765 (D.C. Cir. 1974); see Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (business enterprise must show by specific factual evidence that release of information would cause it substantial competitive harm).

Upon considering the submitted arguments and the information at issue, we conclude that Gaston has failed to demonstrate that any of the submitted information constitutes either trade secret information under section 552.110(a) or commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause substantial competitive harm, under section 552.110(b). Therefore, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld under section 552.110.

Finally, you claim that some information is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

- (1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]
- (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

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<sup>1</sup> The Restatement of Torts lists the following six factors as indicia of whether information constitutes a trade secret:

- (1) the extent to which the information is known outside of [the company];
- (2) the extent to which it is known by employees and others involved in [the company's] business;
- (3) the extent of measures taken by [the company] to guard the secrecy of the information;
- (4) the value of the information to [the company] and [its] competitors;
- (5) the amount of effort or money expended by [the company] in developing the information;
- (6) the ease or difficulty with which the information could be properly acquired or duplicated by others.

RESTATEMENT OF TORTS, § 757 cmt. b (1939); see also Open Records Decision Nos. 319 at 2 (1982), 306 at 2 (1982), 255 at 2 (1980).

To the extent the driver's license numbers contained in the submitted information were issued by an agency of this state, the driver's license numbers must be withheld from public disclosure under section 552.130. We have marked a representative sample of the type of information that must be withheld under section 552.130. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877)673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512)475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cindy Nettles", written in a cursive style.

Cindy Nettles  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CN/jh

Ref: ID# 189391

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Ed Lanford  
Lone Star Auctioneers, Inc.  
4629 Mark IV Parkway  
Fort Worth, Texas 76106  
(w/o enclosures)